

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1971

Established 1887

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JAPAN and the United States are in the same ship together. If the United States is shipwrecked, so is Japan. . . . So that there can be no misunderstanding about basic policy, I would like to repeat this: The basis of our foreign policy is our close relationship with the United States.

—PREMIER SATO.

Says Nixon's Policies Hurt, Reaffirms Japan's Ties to U.S.

Sept. 1 (NYT).—Sato of Japan said today that the political repercussions of President Nixon's new policy were "serious" to the United States as "pivot" of Japan's policy.

It had happened in his recent moves on its dramatic defense of the dollar and the fundamentals of relations with the U.S., the premier said in a press interview. He said the announcement of new U.S. economic

that there can be no misunderstanding about basic policy. I would like to repeat this: The basis of our foreign policy is our close relationship with the United States.

Mr. Sato, who has been hurt politically by seeming to be

Interview by
James Reston

treated rather casually by an American government he has usually tried to support, appeared to be more concerned about the political than the economic consequences of Washington's China and economic policies—particularly in the emotional atmosphere of next year's elections in both Japan and the United States.

"The situation is serious. I am not trying to play political

games with you," Mr. Sato said. "I am politically in charge of this government, of this country, and my responsibility is that the people should understand the problem"

"It is quite true that those in the export trade (in Japan), in the shipbuilding industry, for instance, will be affected quite seriously by the new economic policy (of the United States). The imposition of a surcharge also will have a far-reaching effect on export industries."

"Yet, on the other hand, I think the present situation enables us to promote imports quite actively, so the merit side should be weighed against the demerit side"

Mr. Sato at no time criticized either President Nixon's policies, timing or tactics. Indeed, he praised the President highly for ordering a freeze on prices and wages, but he was clearly hoping

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Ky Taken Off Ballot By Saigon

Only Thieu Left For Presidency

By Alvin Shuster

SAIGON, Sept. 1 (NYT).—The South Vietnamese government announced tonight that Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky's name would be kept off the ballot in October and that the presidential election would go on with only one candidate, President Nguyen Van Thieu.

The decision was made, in effect, by Mr. Thieu himself, although the government communiqué suggested it had been based on a Supreme Court ruling.

Informed sources said that the court, in a letter sent to the president this morning, had left it to him to decide whether there would be one or two names on the ballot.

Protest Vote Impossible

As the election now stands, Mr. Thieu has eliminated even the possibility of a protest vote. He undoubtedly will regard the vote on Oct. 3 as a referendum.

In a broadcast tonight, government agencies were ordered to proceed with "all necessary preparations" for election day. The announcement also cleared the way for Mr. Thieu's speech, probably tomorrow night, opening his campaign.

Riot police and students clashed in Saigon Wednesday during a funeral procession that turned into an anti-government and anti-American demonstration. The funeral was for a Buddhist student who died while taking summer military training. The students carried banners calling for an end to this training and terming Mr. Thieu a "henchman of the United States."

Ky Is Pleased

Told tonight at his home at Tan Son Nhut airport that his name was off the ballot, Mr. Ky said he was surprised but added "I'm glad."

An aide said that his staff would meet tomorrow morning to discuss the development.

Vice-President Ky had wanted to get off the ballot ever since he was announced on Aug. 23 that he would not campaign because of what he charged were Mr. Thieu's election-rigging tactics. Similar charges were made by Gen. Duong Van Minh, who withdrew on Aug. 20.

Unlike Gen. Minh, Mr. Ky was unable to beat the legal deadline for withdrawal, meaning his name would have been put before the people. The Supreme Court first ruled Mr. Ky ineligible to run, then reversed itself after Gen. Minh quit and rushed the "final posting" so the vice-president could not legally withdraw.

Since then, Mr. Ky has called the court's attention to his decision against participating in what he called a fixed election, and he has refused to send representatives to help organize the election or to provide his picture and the election symbol needed to print the ballots.

Assumption in Error

The assumption in Saigon had been that President Thieu would proceed with the election on grounds that there would be two candidates, officially, if not politically.

Just what prompted today's decision remains unclear. But last Monday, it was learned, Mr. Thieu sent a letter to the court asking whether it felt one or two candidates were in the race.

All nine justices met yesterday to prepare a reply. This morning, in a letter signed by Tran Van Linh, the president of the court and a Thieu supporter, the court noted that its final posting of candidates listed two slates, one

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Egyptian President Anwar Sadat voting yesterday.

Arabs in Egypt, Libya, Syria Voting on Confederation Plan

CAIRO, Sept. 1 (AP).—An estimated 12 million Arabs went to the polls today in Egypt, Libya and Syria to approve a union of the three countries in a federation of Arab republics.

The outcome appeared certain. The leaders of the three countries are to announce simultaneously the final results at noon tomorrow, only 19 hours after the polls close across the million-square-mile expanse of the three countries.

Cairo radio reported a heavy turnout in Egypt. It was a national holiday in all three countries.

Newspapers here, owned by the government, carried banner headlines beginning "Yes" and predicting that today would see the birth of a new nation.

In his address to Egyptians Monday, President Anwar Sadat predicted the new federation would be stronger than the old United Arab Republic, a union of

Syria and Egypt which collapsed in 1961, after 44 months of political links.

The union, approved by the three presidents in Damascus Aug. 30, would ultimately be headquartered in Cairo with the three presidents ruling by unanimous vote, with a joint parliament and a joint military command.

It would provide one rule for 43 million persons living in an area of 1,138,200 square miles, much of which is desert.

Once the results are announced tomorrow, the three countries are to immediately become one Confederation of Arab Republics.

But Egyptian Vice-President Hussein Shafat predicted yesterday it may be two years before the unit is working as one force administratively.

Help Against Coups

Intended to remove Israeli troops from Arab lands, the confederation provides Israel's two most militant opponents, and neighbors, Egypt and Syria, with distant bases in Libya and money from Libya's oil fields, ranked among the world's top six in exports.

Sudan, Egypt's southern neighbor of a million square miles, is expected to join the union.

The confederation also assures help in event of a coup attempt among its members. Under the constitution, leaders need not ask for help to have other members send in assistance to quell any trouble.

This is reportedly what happened July 19 when Libya and Egypt were said to have actively moved to help restore ousted President Gaafar Numeiri, of Sudan, to power.

Gen. Numeiri expressed his thanks by going to Libya today to join in celebrations marking the second year of Col. Moamer Qadhafi's revolutionary rule. He is scheduled to visit Egypt for the same purpose next Friday.

Heath Will Meet Dublin Premier On Ulster Crisis

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, Sept. 1 (NYT).—The British government announced today that Prime Minister Edward Heath will meet next week with Premier John Lynch of the Irish Republic to discuss the crisis in Ulster.

British officials said that Mr. Heath called the urgent meeting for next Monday and Tuesday because of the deteriorating relations between both countries over policies in Northern Ireland. The leaders were set to meet Oct. 21-22, but this conference was canceled today and brought forward nearly six weeks.

Mr. Lynch's last meeting with Mr. Heath took place last November in New York when both of them attended the General Assembly meeting at the United Nations. The last time Mr. Lynch visited London was in November, 1968, to confer with Harold Wilson, then the prime minister.

Next week's meeting will take place at Chequers, the prime minister's official country home in Buckinghamshire, about 40 miles from London.

Harsh Relations

Since the Northern Ireland government imposed internment without trial last month, a wave of violence engulfed the province—relations between Britain and the Irish Republic have turned harsh.

Yesterday, Mr. Lynch charged that the British Army had lost control of its troops and claimed that soldiers had made at least 30 "incursions" into the Irish Republic over the past two years.

Britain and Northern Ireland have made clear that internment to root out terrorists is the most essential policy at the moment to restore order in Ulster's six counties. Mr. Lynch feels that only a political solution will calm Northern Ireland and has urged an overhaul of the Protestant-dominated government to give Roman Catholics equal representation.

In recent weeks, Mr. Lynch has publicly condemned Britain for seeking to find "military solutions" to the Ulster problem. In turn, Mr. Heath charged Mr. Lynch with attempting "to interfere in the affairs of the U.K."

What especially angered Mr. Heath was Mr. Lynch's support for a passive resistance campaign among Ulster's Roman Catholics. Mr. Heath said that Mr. Lynch's support of passive resistance was "calculated to do the maximum damage to the cooperation between the communities in Northern Ireland."

Exchange of Views

British officials said today that Mr. Heath had called the meeting because "a situation had developed between the two governments in which it was important that there should be an exchange of views soon."

Officials emphasized that "the constitution of Ulster would not be an issue in the discussion." The comment indicates that Mr. Heath is not prepared to discuss the drastic political changes that the Irish government urges.

Instead, officials explained, the

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Final Action Is Delayed on Berlin Accord

4 Powers Thresh Out Its Text in German

BONN, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—A final decision as to when the Berlin agreement will be signed was deferred today while the United States, Britain, France and Russia threshed out an authorized German text, diplomatic sources said.

The signing is anticipated for noon GMT tomorrow, but West German and Allied sources have withheld all official announcements.

Government spokesman Ruediger von Weichmar told a press conference today. "The signing is fixed on Day X at 12 o'clock."

Although the ambassadors of the four powers last week agreed on texts in English, French and Russian, they have not yet completed an official German text.

To Prevent Squabble

This text has to be acceptable to both East and West Germany, as the Allies want to prevent a squabble over interpretation between the two German states in the future, the sources said.

Mr. Weichmar said that if an authorized German version were not available by the signing tomorrow, the Bonn government would probably issue the official English text, which all parties agree is the master version in case of disputes.

He said the West German government was not sure whether it would issue an unauthorized German text. A work group appointed by the four ambassadors was still engaged on the German translation of the agreement, he added.

The treaty, aimed at removing tensions in one of the world's most sensitive East-West trouble spots is the result of more than 17 months of hard negotiating among the four powers.

The moment it is signed there will be a special sitting of the Bonn cabinet to decide on guidelines for the next phase of the Berlin agreement, which will be negotiated by East and West Germany and the West Berlin Senate.

CAB Approves Special Deals For Stranded U.S. Students

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UPI).—The Civil Aeronautics Board today authorized Overseas National Airways, Trans World Airlines and Pan American World Airways to help restore stranded American students in Europe.

The students, who bought round-trip transportation from organizations doing business as the University Students Association and the American Union of Students (AUS) but found that their return-trip vouchers were worthless, will be allowed transportation free on a space-available basis on Overseas National Airways.

TWA and Pan Am were authorized to provide similar transportation at a charge of half the current applicable round-trip youth fare if the students meet youth fare requirements.

Each of the airlines requested CAB authorization to allow them to provide the relief flights.

The office of New York Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz today cabled the U.S. Embassy in London requesting detailed information on students who found that their return tickets were worthless when they got to London, an embassy spokesman said.

"The AUS owes us more than \$31,000," a spokesman for the International Student Travel Association said.

"The AUS has been giving students vouchers for return tickets and telling them to come to us when they reach London—but they haven't been sending us any money," the spokesman said.

"All summer we have been turning students away," he said.

885 Round-Trip Fare

A Pan Am spokesman in London said today that the CAB authorization means that stranded students "will be able to get home for \$85-half the usual student round-trip fare. They will pay us back when they get home," he said.

Pan Am is supplying the U.S. Embassy with information and complaints against the New York charter companies now under investigation by the CAB, the spokesman added.

Freeze Rules Out Pay Rises For Federal Employees

SENTE, Calif., Sept. 1 (UPI).—President Nixon announced today that he would not permit pay increases for his battle to combat the restriction will after 30 days unless it disapproves it.

In White House estimates a \$1.3-billion saving

would be realized by the government.

The freeze would apply to the salaries of 4.65 million civilian and military employees of the government.

Ron Ziegler, the White House press secretary, said that the step is intended to show the administration's determination to check inflation. It should not be seen as an indication that the government intends to extend the wage-price freeze beyond 90 days.

Meanwhile, in Washington, a formula that would limit the rise in wages and fringe benefits to about 5 percent annually after the expiration of the 90-day wage-price freeze was proposed today by economist Arthur M. Okun.

The former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, in testimony before the Joint Economic Committee, also proposed that price increases be limited to 1 to 3 percent a year. He added that controls on interest rates and profits probably would not be necessary.

Mr. Okun, who is now associated with the Brookings Institution, a Washington-based "think tank," told the panel that while prices and wages should be freed automatically at the end of the freeze on Nov. 12, the government should have the power to roll back any increase "that flagrantly violated the standards and to freeze that price or wage subsequently for a substantial period."

The former chief economic adviser to President Johnson praised the freeze and President Nixon's actions to improve the U.S. trade balance. But he attacked the administration's business tax relief proposals as "economically and socially unjustifiable."

Mr. Okun told the committee that the tax proposals should be rejected because they were unbalanced, unfair to wage earners and would deprive the nation of tax revenues for domestic programs.

"How can anyone who sees the shame of poverty, the plight of our cities and the state of our environment want to cut into the revenues that offer our main hope for correcting these ills?" he asked.

Mr. Okun estimated that the proposals for greater depreciation allowances, repeal of the excise tax on cars and a 10 percent increase in the corporate tax rate would "squander nearly \$10 billion a year of the long-term revenue capacity of the federal tax system."

Worker Loses

In contrast to the tax breaks granted to business, the breaks proposed for the average wage earner would lower individual taxes in 1972 by only \$2.3 billion. This would be offset by a scheduled \$3.3 billion increase in social security taxes, he said.

Swiss Decide To Recognize North Vietnam

BERN, Sept. 1 (UPI).—The Swiss government announced today it will grant diplomatic recognition to North Vietnam, but left the level of relations open to negotiations with Hanoi.

In an official communiqué following the regular meeting of the seven-man Swiss cabinet this morning, the government said it had decided to recognize Hanoi "because of international developments and to give existing relations an official character."

The government said now was a suitable time for the step since there have been developments recently "which have improved the prospects for the end of hostilities in Vietnam."

"In this, Switzerland is concerned above all about the solution of humanitarian problems . . . the government said.

Previous relations between Switzerland and North Vietnam have been limited mostly to visits here by Hanoi's delegate to Paris and visits to Hanoi by the Swiss ambassador in Peking.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said the United States was aware in advance of the Swiss move.

But when department spokesman Robert McCloskey was asked if reports the United States had encouraged Swiss relations with North Vietnam were accurate, he said, "There would be no basis for that."

Danes Bar Recognition

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 1 (AP).—For the fourth time in three years the Danish parliament today voted down an opposition party proposal for diplomatic recognition of North Vietnam, but the close vote and heated debate clearly indicated such recognition may come after the election later this month.

From Wire Dispatches

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 1.—The flying grandmother, 74-year-old Sarah Krasnoff of Cleveland, died here today after spending five months and \$160,000 flying almost daily across the Atlantic with her 14-year-old grandson, Mitchell Gelfand.

After about 160 flights between Amsterdam and New York, Mrs. Krasnoff suffered a heart attack yesterday after she arrived from the United States. She went to the Froimberg Hotel near Schiphol Airport here to rest.

Doctors said she was suffering from exhaustion after being airborne for five months apart from brief rests at airport lounges.

The boy's father, Leonard Gelfand, arrived at Schiphol today after Mrs. Krasnoff died. While the boy slept, Mr. Gelfand, of Orange, Ohio, told reporters he could not reveal why the boy



Sarah Krasnoff

and his grandmother had led such a strange life.

It was disclosed in Cleveland last night that Mrs. Krasnoff faced child-stealing charges. Gerald Chaitman, an attorney for the boy's father, said, "Mrs. Krasnoff decided to keep the boy away from his father." He said he did not know the reason.

In Amsterdam, Mr. Gelfand said, "I don't really know how all this flying got started. Things are just confusing. I last saw my son on July 8 and since then have only had postcards."

He explained that his first wife—Howard's mother—died in 1960, and that subsequently the boy spent much time living with his grandmother.

"We used to see each other regularly until early July," Mr. Gelfand said, adding that he began legal proceedings about



Leonard Gelfand

Flying Grandmother Dies, Accused of Stealing Grandson

Two weeks ago "as a way of locating my son" after he was unable to contact Mrs. Krasnoff.

Loyal to KRAM

The grandmother's passion for flying had intrigued officials of Royal Dutch Airlines, with whom she and her grandson almost always flew, usually without leaving the airport here or going through customs.

Police inquiries were usually answered by the boy, "Grandma likes flying" or by Mrs. Krasnoff, "My grandson would like to learn to fly." They always traveled first class.

Mr. Gelfand was asked whether Mrs. Krasnoff, widow of a dairy store owner, had been wealthy.

"Not so far as I know," he replied. He added that her brother died in 1966 and "I don't know if she received a large inheritance from him."

Heath to See Lynch Over Ulster Crisis

Talks Set Monday, Tuesday in Britain

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conference will focus upon Britain's current and long-term objectives in Northern Ireland. A further meeting between the leaders is also now planned later in the year—the date not yet arranged—to maintain the dialogue between Britain and Ireland.

More Belfast Bombs

BELFAST, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Two bombs exploded in the Belfast area today and British troops were fired upon near the border with the Irish Republic.

A British Army spokesman here said soldiers working on security operations at Fockhill, two miles from the border, were fired upon in front of the local police station. None of the soldiers was hit, he said.

The incident took place five miles from the scene of Sunday's shooting when British troops inadvertently crossed the border into the republic. One soldier was killed in that incident.

Also, the British Army said today that one of its patrols accidentally strayed into the Irish Republic Monday, the second such crossing in less than 24 hours.

Monday's border incident occurred at 8:15 a.m. at Bridgend, near Londonderry, an Army spokesman said. The patrol went about 300 yards into the republic on an unmarked road. There were no incidents, the spokesman said.

In Belfast early today a bomb and fire severely damaged the city's largest nightclub, The Talk of the Town. An Army spokesman said about 10 or 20 pounds of gelignite exploded in the club, setting off a fire. The blast came just before morning rush hour.

At noon, a bomb destroyed an electricity transformer in the predominantly Roman Catholic Ardoyne section. Power was cut in the area, an Army spokesman said.

Tonight, bombers blew up a British customs post on Northern Ireland's border with the Irish Republic. British troops then clashed with a crowd hurling rocks.

An Army spokesman said security forces fired rubber bullets to drive back a crowd of 200 people blocking the way to the bomb-shattered customs post near Strabane on the County Tyrone border. No casualties were reported.

IRA Leader Off to U.S.

DUBLIN, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—A leader of the outlawed Irish Republican Army flew to the United States today on a mission aimed at raising funds, arms and ammunition for the fight against British rule in Northern Ireland.

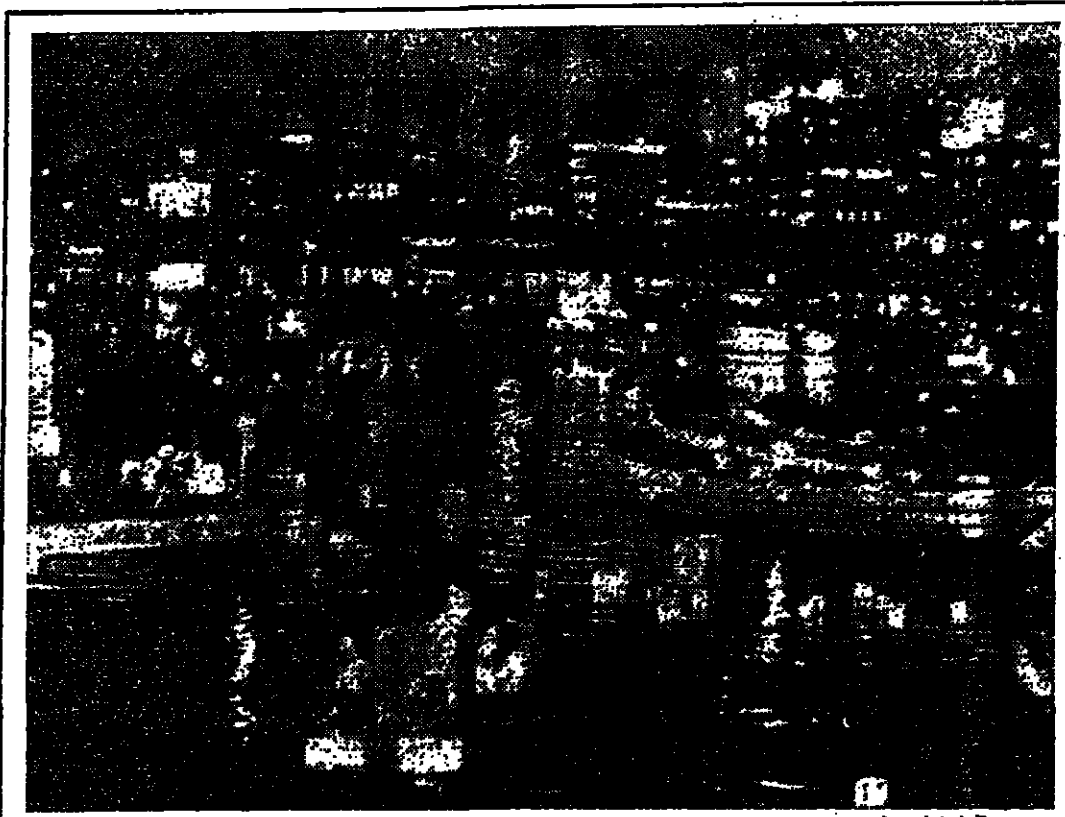
Joe Cahill, described as chief of staff of the militant IRA "provisionals" in Belfast, was quoted in a Dublin newspaper interview earlier as saying that the movement's immediate aims were to shoot as many British soldiers as possible and to bomb military and economic targets in Northern Ireland.

Jordan Receives Latest U.S. Tanks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—The United States has shipped some of its latest heavy-duty tanks to Jordan, Defense Department sources said today.

The sources declined to say how many had been sent, but added that Jordan had been receiving M-60 tanks over the last few weeks.

The Israeli evening paper, Maariv, in a dispatch from Jerusalem, reported today that a large consignment of American tanks had arrived in the Jordanian port of Aqaba recently in U.S. cargo ships.



LANTERN FESTIVAL—Lighted lanterns bobbing along the Sumida River in Tokyo in the renewal of a river god festival that was suspended five years ago in an anti-pollution move. This year all the lanterns used were recovered for disposal.

Reaffirms Relationship With U.S.

Sato Notes 'Serious' Effects of Nixon Policy

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ing that Mr. Nixon's actions would be temporary.

"These measures taken by Washington," he said, "are extraordinary measures and I am sure they will not be carried on indefinitely." Meanwhile, he added, Japan would stimulate its domestic economy in the hope of increasing business activity and enabling Japan to buy more from the United States, including, he observed, sophisticated military equipment.

No Total Withdrawal
At the same time, he alluded to the danger that the United States, in its present difficulties, might be tempted to withdraw too much from the world. He said it was one thing for the people of America to want to withdraw from the Vietnam war—"I think it must be shared by the entire nation," he said—but to withdraw the United States completely from the world scene was quite another thing and would not be good in the present international situation.

The premier was relaxed and almost casual during the hour-and-a-half interview. He sported a blue, yellow and white-patterned tie, and joked about recently having made his first hole in one on what he described as a less-than-perfect golf shot, and he seemed determined to avoid any recriminations with the United States over past or present differences.

When asked whether there had been a breakdown in communications over Japanese textile exports to the United States and even a lack of candor as well as consultation, he merely turned the question to the future meeting in Washington between cabinet members of the two governments.

Great Expectations
"I put great expectations on the results of the forthcoming cabinet-level meeting," he said. "I think that the most important thing there is to have a frank exchange of views. There is no point in mincing words, in assuming that the other side is going to understand. The most important thing is to communicate to each other in the most candid manner possible."

Similarly, in discussing the changing world situation, he was optimistic about what he termed the basic trends toward world peace, and he took a conciliatory attitude toward the government of China, which has recently been complaining that Japan was going "militaristic" and showing aggressive ambitions in Taiwan and Korea.

Mr. Sato denied that militarism was rising in Japan or that Japan

First Things...

TOKYO, Sept. 1.—This is the start of an interview yesterday between James Reston, of the New York Times, and Premier Eisaku Sato, of Japan.

RESTON: I think we should come down to the major event in the world at the present time which is, as I understand, that you made a hole in one.

SATO: I am not very proud of it. In my long golf career, this is the first time I did have a hole in one, but then it was not executed really in a perfect manner. It was not properly hit. But whatever the process, the result was a hole in one.

RESTON: I must say to you that with all the other troubles that you have these days, you deserve some good breaks.

had any covetous ambitions in either Taiwan or Korea.

"We have the potential to become a military power," he said, "but we have no intention of doing so, and the money we would otherwise spend on bigger military budgets will go for economic aid to underdeveloped nations."

The premier referred to a recent interview the reporter had with Chou En-lai, the Premier of China, in which, while praising Japan as "a great nation," Mr. Chou vigorously charged the Sato government with pursuing a militaristic and expansionist policy.

Mr. Sato said Japan had committed itself to a non-nuclear policy, had renounced all claims to Taiwan, had a fixed policy of not sending soldiers outside its own borders, and was a democracy in which these policies could not easily be changed. "At the same time," he added, "I am conscious of the depth of the scars left by the claws of (Japanese) militarists of the past and I am really disheartened when I think that these scars are so deep that allegations of this kind should still be made today."

"But the new Japan, as I have explained to you, certainly has no intention of doing such things and I would sincerely hope that you will have confidence in our word on this point."

Mr. Sato said he felt there was

"only one China." Peking and Taiwan both agreed on this principle, he said, but there were practical difficulties and his hope was that this could be recognized as an internal Chinese matter and on the principle "that China is one," settled by the leaders in Peking and Taipei without outside interference.

Little Hope

The premier did not sound very hopeful that any nonaggression pact could be arranged in the near future by the United States, the Soviet Union, China and Japan, or hopeful either about any immediate change for the better in Soviet-Japanese relations.

Mr. Sato kept coming back to relations between the United States and Japan. In summary, he agreed he was not too worried about these relations, that he did not think there had been any great shock to confidence and that in general he thought the trends in the world were moving toward common sense and peace.

"I think that I have a very close relationship with President Nixon," he said, "and I think that even if I had been consulted beforehand, (on Mr. Nixon's new China policy) I wouldn't have done a thing about it, whether I'd been told six hours in advance or even a week. There's really no need to make a big fuss about such things." He added the wish that the press could see things a little more in that light.

Finally, he said, he was not going to Washington with his cabinet this month, but hoping for a formal state visit by Emperor Hirohito to Washington to be followed by a visit by President Nixon to Japan. But not, he added, while Mr. Nixon was on his way to Peking.

"It's best not to get one thing mixed up with another," he said.

BAC Workers Bar Overtime On Concorde

BRISTOL, England, Sept. 1 (AP).—British Aircraft Corp. workers today ordered a total overtime ban on the supersonic Concorde project in retaliation for company plans to lay off 1,200 workers.

More than 2,000 design, production and administrative workers staged a mass walkout at BAC's Filton plant here in protest.

They voted unanimously to end overtime in every department at Filton until BAC agrees to recognize an unofficial 17-union joint committee set up to represent workers threatened with termination of contracts.

BAC said yesterday the layoffs are essential "because Concorde costs have to be even more tightly controlled if the project is to receive the support it currently has and which is so vital to the future of the corporation."

Souvanna, in Paris, Hopeful on Nixon Trip

PARIS, Sept. 1 (AP).—Prince Souvanna Phouma, the premier of Laos, arrived here today and said he hopes that President Nixon's trip to China will "bring some sun to Indochina."

Prince Souvanna, here on a private visit, said his government hopes to obtain a general cease-fire in Laos, with international guarantees.

He said he will call on President Georges Pompidou during his stay in France, which will end Sept. 27. He will then go to the United States, where he will see Mr. Nixon.

2 Thieu Foes Appeal Loss In Elections

Courts to Decide on Delta Fraud Charges

By Iver Peterson

SAIGON, Sept. 1 (NYT).—Two prominent opposition members of the lower house who were defeated for re-election last Sunday have appealed to the courts to have the results annulled.

In the political aftermath of the elections, defeated and disgruntled elements have predicted riots while others have concluded that charges of election rigging are being ignored by most South Vietnamese.

"Now we are only looking forward to the presidential elections," one political worker, whose candidate lost on Sunday, said today. The presidential election is scheduled with President Nguyen Van Thieu as the only participant, for Oct. 3.

Deadline to Complain

In the election protests, Duong Van Ba and Ngo Cong Duc, both defeated opposition deputies from the Mekong Delta, filed their charges of election fraud today, the deadline for such complaints.

Only two other deputies are known to have filed charges of election fraud with provincial election committees. The low number has been taken by Western observers as evidence of the general fairness of the lower house elections.

But Mr. Ba and Mr. Duc disagreed with this view. Mr. Duc said that he has not been told officially what his total vote was, although the balloting has been made public. He further said that he had filed an affidavit from a province official affirming that he won a plurality of the votes but that the totals were changed in the official reports from Vinh Binh Province, which he represents.

Still in the Delta

Mr. Ba is still in his province in the southern Mekong Delta. An aide in Saigon said that the province chief would not let Mr. Ba leave the Buddhist pagoda that served as his election headquarters.

Mr. Ba is accompanied by Tran Ngoc Liang, an activist lawyer who formed a committee to watch the elections and investigate charges of fraud.

The courts must judge the appeals by next Monday, according to the election law. Their judgments may be appealed to a higher court, whose decision, due at the latest on Sept. 9, would be final.

Army Physicals Continue in U.S. Despite No Draft

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Men selected last month for possible induction into the armed forces next year had to begin reporting today for their physical examinations even though no authority now exists to draft them.

A Selective Service spokesman said these men, whose lottery numbers were drawn Aug. 5 for next year's draft calls, were being ordered to take their physicals in anticipation of the resumption of the draft.

Since June 30, when the old draft law expired, only those whose lottery numbers were drawn last year and those just emerging from student deferments were called for physicals, awaiting congressional passage of a two-year extension of the draft law.

But the spokesman said the law authorized the ordering of physicals today for men who may be drafted during the coming year.

Both houses of Congress agreed to extend the draft law for two years, but the measure has been stalled by disagreement over an anti-war amendment. The draft's opponents said they would begin a filibuster when Congress returns next week.

Britain Cancels Chieftain Tank Sales to Libya

BEIRUT, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Britain has canceled a deal to sell 200 Chieftain tanks to Libya, the chief of staff of the Libyan armed forces, Maj. Abu Bakr Younes, said today, according to the Middle East News Agency.

It quoted Maj. Younes as making the statement in an interview with the Al-Jundi magazine in Tripoli. Maj. Younes said the Mirage jet deal with France was going ahead, however.

Meanwhile, Libya celebrated today the second anniversary of the coup that deposed King Idris and brought Col. Moammar Qadhafi to power.

Delegations from Egypt, Mauritania, Malta, Niger, Cameroun, Yemen, France, Pakistan and Senegal were among those present at a military parade in Tripoli.



SUICIDE ATTEMPT—Nguyen Dac Dan (shirtless), who lost his seat as a South Vietnam deputy in voting Sunday, yesterday tried to burn himself to death in Saigon but was stopped by policemen and bystanders.

Ky Is Taken Off the Ballot

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headed by Mr. Thieu and the other by Mr. Ky.

"The court did say that legally there were two tickets but that in reality it appeared that only one was running," said one source familiar with the letter's contents.

"The court, however, made no ruling on keeping Ky's name off the ballots. The electoral law makes no provision for handling cases like this. So the court left the decision to Thieu on whether to run alone or with Ky. The court suggested that the executive adapt the existing law to the situation."

In short, the court provided Thieu with the opportunity to keep the vice-president off the ballots and he took it.

Minh Denounces Bunker, Denies Asking U.S. Help

SAIGON, Sept. 1 (AP).—Gen. Duong Van Minh strongly denied today a statement he attributed to U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker that Gen. Minh had asked the United States to organize and supervise South Vietnam's presidential election this year.

Gen. Minh withdrew as a candidate last month, charging that the voting would be rigged.

Gen. Minh said all he had ever asked was that the United States prevent the machinery that it had built in South Vietnam from being used by President Nguyen Van Thieu for partisan political purposes.

He said the "diplomatic source" to whom the statement was originally attributed in several news articles "could only be a colonialist. No normal Vietnamese could request that the United States organize the election of his chief of state."

"The above 'source' could only be a stammering, insolent and attempting to damage the prestige of those who do not wish to be servants of foreign powers. If that source is indeed the United States ambassador, that would be a cause of sadness for the American people."

The U.S. Embassy refused all comment on Gen. Minh's statement.

Alleged Defector Accuses Libyans In Chad Uprising

FORT LAMY, Chad, Sept. 1 (AP).—A defector from the pro-Arab rebel movement in Chad charged today that the Libyan regime of Col. Moammar Qadhafi provides guerrilla training, arms and passports to the rebels.

The rebel, identified as Nasour Abakar, 20, testified in a radio broadcast here that he received three months of guerrilla training at a camp five miles south of Tripoli, the Libyan capital. Mr. Abakar said he was later taken to a rebel-controlled area in northern Chad and ordered into action.

The Chad government of President Francois Tombalbaye has been fighting Moslem guerrillas in the Sahara for six years. Since 1969, some 2,000 French soldiers have helped the Chad army fight the guerrillas in what French opposition politicians have called France's "little Vietnam."

President Tombalbaye accused Libya of inspiring the attempted coup against his government on Aug. 28 and promptly broke diplomatic relations.

Reds Launch Some Mortar Attacks Along DM

500 Rounds Fire At Saigon Units

SAIGON, Sept. 1 (AP).—Vietnamese gunners launched their heaviest mortar attacks along the Demilitarized Zone since mid-August. The States retaliated from sea and air in a bomb that extended into the half of the supposedly buffer zone.

North Vietnamese gunners more than 500 mortar shells at five South Vietnamese bases guarding the 17th Zone and an armor column on patrol in it during a three-hour period mid-morning until about noon.

Informed sources said Vietnamese troops were also wounded in the DMZ. The U.S. Command reported no casualties among units supporting the 9th Division.

"The cavalry column hatches on their vehicles kept moving," said Lt. Trinh Hien, a spokesman for the 9th Division. Casualties were so light, only one vehicle was damaged.

Action elsewhere in Vietnam was light, with small patrol actions reported.

The U.S. Command reported that two Army observation helicopters were shot down yesterday 40 miles west of Saigon and 74 miles east of Da Nang. One crew member was killed.

The losses raised the total of U.S. aircraft lost to all causes in the war since Jan. 1, 1961.

In a 10th straight day, saturation raids, about 600 tons of explosives suspected North Vietnamese locations, gun sites and areas.

My Lai Trib Is Told of O For Body Count

FORT MEADE, Md. (UPI).—An Army intelligence officer said today that Ernest Medina's complaint to My Lai and not to the U.S. military was the only one of the killings there. The order, he said, was to kill.

Capt. Eugene Kotouc, at Col. Eugene G. Henderson's command on charges of failure to gate the incident, reported that Henderson was commander of the 1st Battalion, 3rd Brigade, 1st Infantry Division, in search of Viet Cong.

Mr. Henderson said that initial investigation in the go through the village, a body count, determined many VC were killed. He said a report by Sgt. Ed Kotouc if the check is place.

Capt. Kotouc answered had not "and the reason for this is because of the countermanding of the order by Col. Henderson." Gen. Kotouc was the division commander in the area.

Africans Support

TAIPEI, Sept. 1 (Re).—Four African countries pledged to support China in the United Nations Central News Agency today. It named the four: Congo (Kinshasa), Rwanda, Burundi and the Central African Republic.

U.S. Warns Reds On Involvement, Arms in Egypt

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UPI).—The State Department said today that Soviet arms shipments and involvement in military operations in Egypt could have "the most serious consequences."

Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said that the United States has "made it clear that we consider Soviet arms shipments and Soviet operational military involvement a matter of real concern."

He added: "This involvement could have the most serious consequences and we continue to watch the situation closely."

Mr. McCloskey's comments followed a report from Cairo that the Soviet Union was sending additional squadrons of jet fighters along with Soviet pilots to men there.

U.S. officials said they have been aware of Soviet operations in Egypt since the spring of 1970 and that according to current estimates that involvement had not changed significantly. They said that Soviet deliveries to Egypt and Soviet participation in military operations there were taken into account in assessing the arms balance which the United States is pledged to maintain.

A factor constantly cited in the arms balance is the superiority of Israeli over Egyptian pilots. Large numbers of Soviet pilots would appear to change the situation.

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Burger Says Some Judges

Overdoing Busing in South

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Chief Justice Warren E. Burger has suggested that some federal judges may be "misreading" the Supreme Court's April ruling decision and ordering school desegregation in

Southern cities than the law requires. He said yesterday that the Supreme Court, in the unanimous decision he wrote, expressly did not require "a fixed racial balance"—the same racial percentages in each school as in the school system as a whole. Such a balance usually requires much busing.

Some federal judges in the South have been requiring racial balance, and some, Justice Burger said, apparently think they now must.

He called that "disturbing" in a ten-page opinion in which he refused—chiefly for technical reasons—to stay a racial-balance plan imposed by a U.S. district judge in July on the Winston-Salem, N.C., school system.

Nixon Position Similar

The opinion was similar in many respects to the statement President Nixon issued four weeks ago in the Austin, Texas, school desegregation case. The President there disavowed a desegregation plan prepared by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare that involved approximate racial balance and extensive busing. He said he would seek to hold busing to "the minimum required by law."

The President's statement was not binding on the courts. The Chief Justice's opinion is not binding, either. The full Supreme Court is in recess, but it could have a powerful effect on the major unsettled busing cases pending in federal courts across the South.

About half of the 40 largest school systems in the South have been issued busing orders by federal judges in the four months since the Supreme Court ruled. The rest have not, and will not bus this fall. Most of these remaining cases are headed toward the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans for review.

Most in Black Schools

These 40 districts were the ones most affected by the Supreme Court's decree in April. They contain almost a third of all the South's black schoolchildren, and last year, most of those children still went to distinctly black schools in black neighborhoods.

In April, the court said to bus them. The issue since has been how many of them, and how far.

The Winston-Salem system, with 49,000 students, is the second-largest in North Carolina. About 28 percent of the students are black; last year, more than half of the blacks went to schools more than 80 percent black by enrollment.

Under the new order, all blacks will go to mostly white schools. The system, which includes surrounding Forsyth County, was already busing 18,000 students last year, mostly in outlying areas. It will now have to bus about 16,000 more, a total of 34,000, about two-thirds of all enrolled. That will take 157 extra buses.

A Lack of Alternatives

Justice Burger noted that both the district judge and the Winston-Salem school board apparently thought they had no alternatives short of racial balance under the Supreme Court's April ruling.

Yet that ruling, he went on, said quite carefully and plainly that "the constitutional command to desegregate schools does not mean that every school in every community must always reflect the racial composition of the school system as a whole."

What the court did say in April was that district judges should use exact racial balance as a starting point in drawing up or choosing between rival desegregation plans. Beyond that it gave them only several general and somewhat contradictory guidelines to follow.

Richardson Backs Nixon

SAN CLEMENTE, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Elliott Richardson, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, asserted yesterday that he fully agreed with President Nixon's school busing policy and denied that he had considered resigning after Mr. Nixon publicly repudiated a desegregation plan drawn up by Mr. Richardson's agency.

It was the secretary's first extensive public comment on the busing issue since Aug. 3, when Mr. Nixon ordered the Justice Department to "disavow" a plan approved by Mr. Richardson, Attorney General John N. Mitchell and members of the White House staff for extensive cross-town busing in Austin.



WHOA—Lioness putting an end to a cub's flight at a zoo in West Palm Beach, Fla.

IATA Extends Deadline Till Sept. 15

Lufthansa Gets Time to Weigh Fares Veto

MONTREAL, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—The West German airline Lufthansa has been given another two weeks—until Sept. 15—to withdraw its veto of a new transatlantic fares package, it was officially announced today.

The extension was announced by a spokesman of the International Air Transport Association a few hours before the expiry of the deadline at midnight tonight.

Lufthansa had been given until

then to withdraw its rejection of the package, worked out at a seven-week conference here this summer by representatives of 40 international airlines.

In Cologne, a Lufthansa spokesman said the West German airline accepted the extension, but that the airline was sticking to its views.

It was thought possible that IATA might meet again to discuss the controversy in the next two weeks, but Lufthansa would

not take the initiative, the spokesman said.

"We shall do nothing," he said. He added that Lufthansa would change its mind on its demand for a simplified fare structure only if the West German Transport Ministry rejected the airline's own fare proposals, submitted last month. The Bonn government has a controlling share of the airline's capital.

Price War Threat

Under IATA rules, decisions on prices have to be unanimous, and Lufthansa's lone dissenting vote on Aug. 11 effectively vetoed the new lower fares, posing the threat of an airline price war on the North Atlantic route.

Among IATA's proposals, which would take effect in February, is one for a round-trip excursion fare of \$230 off-season and \$280 high-season from Frankfurt to New York.

But a Lufthansa spokesman said last week: "When the current agreement expires in February, 1972, we plan to offer fares \$10 to \$30 under these figures."

Presidents of the 24 airlines that fly the North Atlantic are expected to meet in Geneva next week to discuss the crisis.

Paris Makes It Official: A-Tests Off

Cancellation Follows Warning by Peru

PARIS, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—France formally announced today that it had called off further nuclear tests in the Pacific this year, saying no scientific purpose would be served by continuing them.

The official explanation contrasted with widespread speculation that France curtailed the test program mainly to safeguard its economic and political position in Latin America.

Government spokesman Leo Hamon said President Georges Pompidou had written a letter on the controversial issue to President Juan Velasco Alvarado of Peru, who earlier warned that his government would break off relations with France if the nuclear blasts continued.

Mr. Hamon, who announced cancellation after the weekly cabinet meeting, would not divulge the contents of the letter, but he said the Pacific explosions were being halted "for lack of further objectives."

Test explosions to date this year—five blasts in all—had fully met the hopes of French scientists, he said.

But he gave no explicit reply when asked if France intended to resume the tests as planned at its Pacific test center on Mururoa Atoll next year.

Woman Sues Authors, Denies She's Earhart

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP).—A woman who has denied she is Amelia Earhart has brought a \$1.5 million damage action against the authors of a book titled "Amelia Earhart Lives."

Irene Bolam said she was defamed in the book, written by former Air Force officers Joe Klaas and Joseph Gervais, who were named defendants along with the publishers, McGraw-Hill.

In her suit, Mrs. Bolam, who said she operates a business in "the foreign radio field," said she was maligned in the book in that it was said she "concealed her true identification and that she is in fact Amelia Earhart."

Amelia Earhart, the aviatix, who was the first woman to fly the Atlantic, disappeared somewhere over the Pacific Ocean during an around-the-world flight in 1937. She would be 73 if she were alive.

Arrest of Ferry's Captain In Italy Protested by Greece

ATHENS, Sept. 1 (AP).—The Greek Foreign Ministry has protested to the Italian authorities the arrest of Dimitrios Anipapas, the captain of the Greek ferry boat Heleanna, and demanded the return of the burned-out hull under salvage rights.

A Foreign Ministry source said that the protests were on a "friendly level" and that the matter was still being discussed through diplomatic channels. The ship caught fire early Saturday. At least 24 persons died in the disaster.

The Foreign Ministry's protest followed the filing of open charges by Constantine Fafoutis, the Piraeus public prosecutor, against persons responsible for the tragedy.

Mr. Fafoutis invoked international law, under which charges arising from naval accidents are tried in the place where the ship is registered.

In Rome, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said that he had "no comment" on the protest.

[Reuters reported tonight that the Eftimiades Shipping Co., owner of the Heleanna, has ordered all of its other ships not to dock at any Italian port, according to the company's representative at Ancona, Italy.]

[The representative said that he assumed that the Greek line was seeking to avoid the sequestration of its vessels by Italian authorities.]

Officials Board Wreck

BRINDISI, Italy, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Court officials went aboard the wreck of the Heleanna today for their first formal investigation.

They later questioned crew members, including the captain, about the blaze.

Italian authorities reported that 1,150 survivors and 24 bodies were brought to Italian ports. Officials believe that some passengers may still be missing.

The Brindisi Port Authority asked survivors or other persons capable of giving information for help in establishing how many passengers still are missing.



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While Wants U.S.-Owned Phone Firm

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 1 (UPI).—The Chilean government announced yesterday that it had rejected the purchase of U.S.-owned telephone company here had "failed" and called nationalization of the \$150-million utility.

José Garretón, Chilean under secretary of the economy, said that negotiations for the purchase of the International Telephone and Telegraph Co., owner of the local phone company, had been "unreasonable" demanding that compensation be paid in cash.

Each payment is stipulated in concession contract under which the telephone company granted a 50-year operating right in 1930.

Since the left-wing government President Salvador Allende came to power last November with the announced intention of nationalizing the telephone company, negotiations began in February and continued through June.

Seen as Pressure

The announcement yesterday that the government's Telecommunications Commission, headed by Minister of Economy Pedro Kuczynski, had recommended immediate nationalization was understood to be a form of pressure on ITT to soften its bargaining position.

The ITT investment, which has been substantially under an expansion program begun in 1967, insured with the U.S. government's Overseas Investment Corporation for about \$100 million.

This is the largest U.S. government guarantee in Chile after U.S. investments in copper, the Andacollo and Antofagasta corporations, which have been nationalized under a constitutional reform. The commission to be paid by Chile these investments, whose total worth is put at more than \$500 million, is being deferred now by Chile's controller-general, Hector Huneeus.

Fugitives Cited for Murder in Wisconsin Blast

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 1 (AP).—Four young men sought by federal authorities in the bombing of a University of Wisconsin building last summer were indicted in murder charges by a Dane county grand jury yesterday.

The four have been the object of nationwide search since the 24, 1970, blast that killed researcher, Robert Fassnacht.

Named in the indictment were: William Armstrong, 24, and his brother, Dwight, 20, both of Madison; Leo Burt, 23, of Haverhill, Pa.; and David S. Fine, 19, of Wilmington, Del.

At October, the four were charged in a five-count federal indictment with bombing the university's Sterling Hall, which housed the Army Mathematics Research Center, a target of anti-war protests. Mr. Fassnacht was killed in the building.

Conservatives Win

INTRODUCED IN ALBERTA

EDMONTON, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Conservative party candidates led the 36-year-old rightist Liberal Credit government in Alberta Monday. Peter Lougheed, 47-year-old Harvard-trained Calgary lawyer, is the new premier he province, succeeding Harry Campbell, 57, a rancher.

Conservatives, who held only seats in the previous provincial legislature, came out of the election with 49 of 75 seats. The Liberal Credit group fell from 55 to 25. The leftist New Democratic party won one seat, and Liberals, who had three seats, lost them.

TO Briefed on SALT

RUSSELL, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Abraham Parsons, the U.S. state negotiator at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Council today, a spokesman said. The thing was part of the regular consultation with its allies he talks in Helsinki, he said.

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'10,000' Repairs Later, Car Owner Offers Burnt Sacrifice to Company

PICO RIVERA, Calif., Sept. 1 (UPI).—Eddie Campos, 48, drove his 1970 Continental Mark III—one of America's biggest and most luxurious cars—onto the front lawn of the Ford Motor assembly plant here last night, poured gasoline on it and set it afire.

A guard at the plant called firemen, who found Mr. Campos, of nearby La Habra, watching the car burn. Fire officials estimated the loss at \$8,500.

"I had saved up for five years to buy that car new and it turned out to be a lemon," Mr. Campos was quoted as having said when firemen asked why he had burned the car. "I had towed it in for repairs 10,000 times and everybody just laughed at me—the dealers. I took it to the Ford people. I couldn't get any satisfaction," he told firemen.

Britain Delays Deadline for Coin Change

LONDON, Sept. 1 (UPI).—The government yesterday gave Britons six months more in which to turn in old pennies and three-penny pieces still in their possession. But both went out of circulation officially last midnight.

The decimal currency board said banks have agreed to accept the old coins for six months more. But they can only be traded in in multiples of one shilling or five new decimal pence.

The board said that it was making the concession because some of the old coins may still be lying around in charity collecting boxes or personal piggybanks. Britain switched to the decimal system on Feb. 15.

Jesuit Leader Ends Soviet Visit

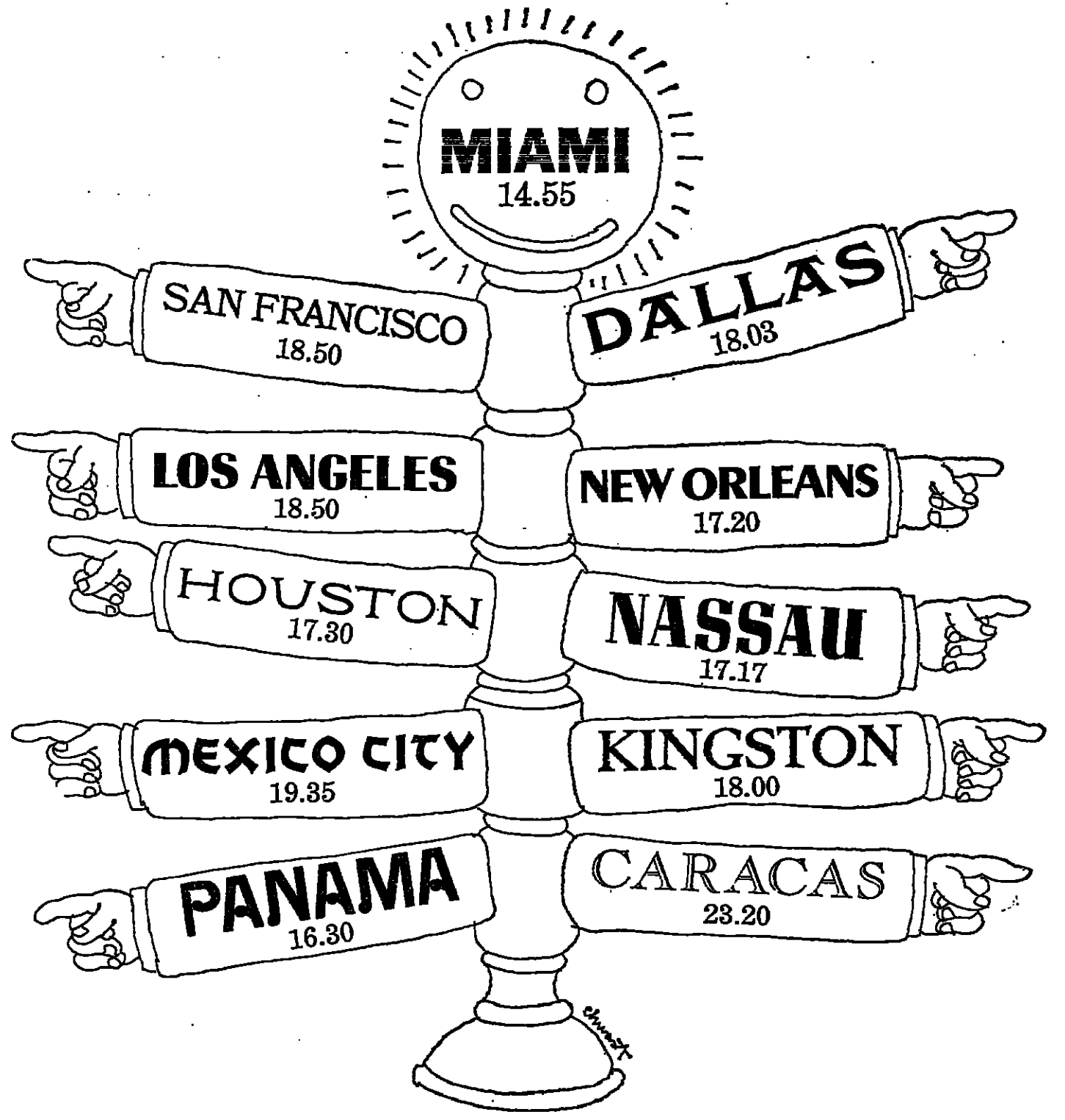
MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (AP).—The Rev. Pedro Arrupe, superior general of the Jesuit order, left Moscow tonight after talks with high-ranking prelates of the Russian Orthodox Church.

Father Arrupe, the first Jesuit superior general to visit Russia, told newsmen at Moscow's Sheremetyevo airport before leaving for Tokyo that his visit was a private one and that he had no statement to make.

He did say, however, that he was very pleased with the conversations he had with Patriarch Pimen, head of the Russian Orthodox church, and with Metropolitan Nikodim, who is in charge of the church's foreign relations.

MICHEL SWISS

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'Democracy' in Saigon

For what little it may matter, President Thieu has lost some seats but apparently retains a comfortable majority as a result of the lower-house elections in South Vietnam. One must say "for what little it may matter," because the lower house has held no substantial power, and nobody with a political IQ over 27 could imagine that President Thieu would indulge its taste for power if it somehow developed one. The opposition's gains suggest that Mr. Thieu's support in the country is declining, but his majority and the way he got it suggest that he does not intend to let himself be limited by any factor so peripheral to his real authority as the degree of his popular support.

The simple truth is that he owes his authority to an American decision to build up in Saigon a government—his—strong enough to conduct the war at a certain level on its own. This decision, implemented in the "Vietnamization" program, made it practically certain that the United States would allow no meaningful political challenge to Mr. Thieu. And it has not.

Reports from the scene say that President Thieu engaged in heavy-handed rigging to insure that the opposition in the new legislature would not reach dimensions which could rattle his personal rule. About the candidacy of Ngo Cong Duc, a deputy defeated for reelection, Washington Post correspondent Peter Osmon wrote Tuesday: "From observers who spent election day there, both journalists and American diplomats, comes the word that a systematic fix was on, notable for its flagrancy." From San Clemente, however, Mr. Nixon issued the announcement that the elections went off "smoothly, with a large turnout despite enemy efforts to disrupt the proceedings." That the elections went off "smoothly"

was, in our view, nothing to boast of. President Thieu's actions indicated that he was concerned less about "enemy disruption" than about political challenge. He put down his challengers, or most of them, and got a clean bill of health from the White House for his (which is to say, their) pains.

The main show remains the presidential "election" scheduled for Oct. 3. By tipping his opposition out of the race, Mr. Thieu has turned it from an election into a plebiscite, and all the best efforts of Ambassador Bunker to get him to restore the facade of a contest have so far been unavailing. There is no doubt that Mr. Bunker's success in this venture would make it a good deal easier for the President to explain to the American people that their sons have not been lost, and their treasure spent, in vain, and that they ought to allow Mr. Nixon to expend whatever more resources he deems fit on America's way out of the war. But there is little doubt either that Mr. Bunker's failure to arrange a show contest in Saigon will tighten congressional and popular pressures on Mr. Nixon to withdraw faster and more completely than he may have planned.

The embarrassment of supporting a Caesar in Saigon is preferable, in our judgment, to any further effort to construct a legitimate or even a show democracy there. Such an effort would be prolonged and a president so minded might be tempted to use it as an excuse for a greater involvement. The time is past for the United States to try to arrange the politics of South Vietnam for its own convenience. It is disheartening, not to say tragic, that a decade's endeavor to assure "self-determination" to Saigon should end in this way, but it will be acceptable if it is indeed the end.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Mikheyev Case

Thousands of Soviet citizens, from diplomats and scientists to ordinary seamen, have defected in the last half-century. Normally the Soviet press ignores these flights, except when a person of unusual prominence such as Stalin's daughter is involved.

Now, however, two leading Moscow publications are playing up the case of a hitherto unknown young Soviet physicist named Dmitri Mikheyev, who was arrested at the airport as he was about to depart using a visiting Swiss citizen's passport as a cover document.

The publicity being given the unfortunate Mr. Mikheyev, who has been sentenced to eight years in a labor camp, undoubtedly has several goals. It is aimed at strengthening the image of the KGB as an infallible watchdog guarding against internal subversion. At the same time Soviet students and scientists are put on notice that the secret police are aware of how some persons in both groups

are falling victim to the wiles of foreign visitors. No doubt the hope is that Soviet citizens reading about the Mikheyev case will get the point that it is wisest to keep away from foreigners—as it was in the Stalin era.

Outsiders will wonder how strong the Soviet edifice is if measures of the kind employed against Mr. Mikheyev have to be used. Why is the Kremlin afraid to let its disaffected young go abroad to compare the society they know with alternative life styles? Europe has been flooded this summer with disaffected young Americans who can leave and enter the United States freely. It would be a sign of genuine Soviet security if Russians, young and old, were given similar opportunities to see other climes and other societies as an aid in making their own judgments.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Japanese Yen

The announcement from Tokyo that the Japanese yen is to float for the time being is much the most welcome news since President Nixon took the dollar formally off gold almost two weeks ago. Equally, it is as yet an unhatched egg and should not be counted for a chicken. There is still a long way to go, even though the crisis does now appear to be travelling along the right road.

The yen is so elaborately hedged about by exchange controls and other manifestations of Japan's corporatist society that it lies well within the powers of the authorities in Tokyo to prevent the yen from floating up very much. It remains to be seen what will be allowed to happen.

—From the Times (London).

In the short term it may be said that this move introduces a new element of uncertainty into the situation and it may be that the markets will reflect this during the next week. But it is probably the case that the extreme calm and lack of movement which has characterized the scene during the earlier part of last week has been an artificial one.

The main thing is that moves can now be made toward a political settlement of the whole monetary question. It may be necessary to allow currencies to float for some time before talking about a new international monetary structure. But some new equilibrium will clearly have to be reached if the foreign exchange market is to work well and the threat of growing protectionism is to be held at bay. The period of argument and uncertainty may be prolonged by the American refusal to even discuss the possibility of a small increase in the dollar price of gold, but this must not be allowed

to prevent some broad understanding on commercial policy between the United States and its allies and the institution of a new framework of international monetary cooperation which can be both permanent and flexible. Such an agreement will not be reached easily even now, but it is certain that without the move by the Japanese authorities it could not have been reached at all.

—From the Financial Times (London).

The French Atomic Tests

Reports that France will abandon the remainder of the planned atomic test series in the Pacific will be welcomed by the hundreds of millions of people who live in the countries surrounding the Pacific Ocean. There has been rare international unanimity in condemning the nuclear tests conducted by France near Tahiti. If the French government has decided, as reported, to cancel the rest of the tests, it will be a victory for common sense and international public opinion.

The French authorities have made repeated claims that the atomic explosions are "clean" and cannot cause damage to health. These claims would be more readily believed if the tests were carried out in France, rather than in the middle of the South Pacific.

—From the Hong Kong Standard.

Death at the Border

Mr. Lynch (Ireland's prime minister) has succeeded in making a lengthy statement about Sunday's appalling border incident without uttering a single word of regret about the death of the British soldier to which it led. Morally, his position is that of a man who allows a member of his household to shoot someone who walks inadvertently into his garden, and then proceeds to be outraged at the trespasser's behavior.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 2, 1896

NEW YORK—The Syracuse Convention of sound money Democrats began and ended yesterday. The platform which was adopted contains a ringing declaration of Democratic principles in favor of sound money and a tariff for revenue only, with a strong endorsement of President Cleveland's Administration and an obvious intent to support the Republican nominee, McKinley. The gold standard is the only issue.

Fifty Years Ago

September 2, 1921

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Local police have closed "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," the French play in which Ina Claire was starring at the Shubert Theatre. The police declared the play was indecent and ordered last night's audience to go home. Mr. William Harrison said the play had shown in Atlantic City and several other cities and officials did not find it objectionable. It is scheduled for a New York debut soon.



Japan's Quiet Nightmare

By James Reston

TOKYO.—The top political and business characters in Tokyo are playing down the American-Japanese financial crisis. They are pointing to Nixon's forthcoming visit to Tokyo and "new economic policy" as evidence that the dollar-yen problem, with elections coming up in both Japan and the United States next year, will create political and psychological problems of the most serious nature.

Accordingly, if you go into the antiseptic board room of the Fuji Bank, the largest commercial bank in Japan, or Premier Sato's quiet office, the atmosphere is elaborately calm. Everything will work out all right, the bankers and the premier seem to be saying. If only everybody, and especially the press, will be sensible and patient. The objective facts about international trade, balance of payments, inflation, gold, unemployment and all the rest are bad enough, they insist, but the really serious problem is the subjective psychological and political danger that politicians will find foreign scapegoats for their domestic disappointments.

In other words, if a visitor hears these serious and troubled men in Tokyo clearly, what has really been devalued is not mainly the American dollar but, as the Japanese see it, America's ability to handle its own internal problems and foreign commitments. The problem is not that the Japanese yen is "floating" but that both the Nixon and the Sato governments are "floating" without any clear policy on either side about where they are going.

A Basic Difference

There is obviously a fundamental difference here between the private and the public analyses of the United States-Japanese financial crisis. Premier Sato is very calm about it all. He recognizes the problems for Japan of President Nixon's "new economic policy," and particularly the problem for Japan's exporters, but thinks Japan can import more from the United States and in other ways handle the problem without unacceptable risks to either country.

Beyond that, he seems quite confident that Japan can spend more on public works to avoid ominous economic depression in this country, and he insists that, despite the political difficulties created by President Nixon's sudden economic and diplomatic innovations, the United States is still the core of Japan's economic and security policy.

At least for public consumption, whatever his private reservations, he is making no breaks with Washington. He has accepted President Nixon's dramatic diplomacy toward reconciliation with the Chinese government in Peking, and he expresses a professional politician's admiration for Nixon's bold moves, particularly his wage and price freeze, to protect the dollar. He talks hopefully about a Nixon visit to Japan and, at some future date, a formal visit by the Japanese emperor, not only to Alaska, but also to Washington.

Under Steady Fire

The private talk here is different and in some ways, even ominous. Premier Sato, facing an election next year, was in trouble with his pro-Washington policy even before Nixon decided to go to Peking and announced his economic policies that seemed to be directed against the Tokyo government.

Since then, Sato's political opponents have been scolding him as a pakey for Washington, and pointing to Nixon's forthcoming visit to Tokyo and "new economic policy" as evidence that the United States is an unreliable partner.

Why, Premier Sato's opponents ask, should he rely on an American President who decides to go to Peking without telling Sato until the very last moment, and who suddenly introduces a new economic policy that punishes Japan for its successes?

These questions have obviously hurt Sato and raised serious questions, even among objective observers here, about the credibility and dependability of the American alliance.

Why, it is asked, should Japan count on an ally that suddenly rejects the liberal free-trade economic principles it has advocated for over a generation, and sends a secret mission to Japan's Communist neighbor in Peking, without consultation with Tokyo in advance?

All this is now an issue in the lively politics of Japan, and will undoubtedly come even more to the fore when the Japanese parliament reconvenes within the next few days. Every move Nixon makes that touches Japanese interests, without consultation with the government here, becomes an issue against Sato.

Nevertheless, Sato counts on the conviction among the Japanese people that Japan's economic and military security depends, and will continue to depend in the foreseeable future, on the American alliance, and most observers here seem to think that, despite doubts among the rising generation, he is right.

In any event, Sato is riding out the rising political storm, and minimizing the effects of Nixon's new economic and diplomatic policy, and insisting that the American alliance is Japan's best hope for the foreseeable future.

placements, members of the People's Self-Defense Force (PSDF)—a part-time militia carrying pick-me-up weapons—manned the outpost. The militiamen promptly fell asleep. Communist guerrillas attacked with rockets, killed the defenders and destroyed the outpost. The toll: 13 dead and 29 weapons (including some M-16 automatic rifles) captured.

This and similar small disasters are directly attributable to deplorable South Vietnamese tactics. Despite their huge numerical advantage, too few PF and RF troops are spread too thin over too many outposts. Rather than leave the outpost guarded mainly by untrained militiamen, the Binh Minh District chief could have abandoned it temporarily, observers pointed out.

Enemy on Run

There has been no regression in government control. Some 35,000 Communist troops, outnumbered nearly 10 to 1, are on the run. A South Vietnamese Army offensive is pounding three North Vietnamese regular regiments in the U Minh Forest in the southern tip of the delta, no longer the impenetrable Communist sanctuary it had been since 1954.

But amid this is one contradictory statistic. Out of the delta's 4,000 government outposts manned by territorial troops—regional forces (RF) and popular forces (PF)—82 have been overrun this year (16 in Vinh Long Province alone). To explore the reasons, consider the details of what happened in Binh Minh District last week.

Most of the outpost's fulltime PF platoon was away, guarding a dam construction site. As re-

out consultation with Tokyo in advance?

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The Delta War

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

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Unused to Action

Such poor management stems partly from complacency. Vinh Long Province, once a Communist bastion, is now so completely pacified that some leaders—including the Binh Minh District chief—have grown accustomed to action.

Complacency was blatant in another Binh Minh outpost we visited three days later. There had been no Viet Cong attack in that area since the 1968 Tet offensive, and the outpost's PF platoon had not contacted the enemy for two months. The 43-year-old platoon leader, barefooted and carrying no sidearm, informed us there is "no possibility" of an attack on his outpost. Yet, American advisers regard it as likely to be overrun next.

It is no coincidence that the Viet Cong overran the first-mentioned Binh Minh outpost the very night that its PF platoon was dispersed. The answer is that Communist agents—called "legal cadres"—are now infiltrating the South Vietnamese apparatus, including PF platoons manning the outposts, in a new phase of the war. At some overrun outposts, the attack began with sabotage by a Viet Cong agent posing as a PF rifleman.

This new stage is getting bloody: 833 South Vietnamese combat deaths in Vinh Long Province this year compared with 538 in all of 1970. But these are

Security Conference Nearer

The Future of Europe

By James Goldborough

PARIS—The Berlin agreement, as the French were quick to point out last week, moves Europe one more step along the road to wherever it is going. The next step, and an inescapable one now, is the European security conference (ESC) which (if anyone has forgotten) represents for the Soviet Union the peace conference that will legally end World War II.

The Warsaw Pact nations have been calling for just as long it fell upon deaf ears in the West. Then in 1969 the NATO allies decided to use the ESC as bait for a Berlin agreement, and two years later it worked, though it cost the Russians a tough agreement and a staunch Khrushchev ally in Walter Ulbricht, who remained intransigent and finally had to go.

The message one hears from the Russians today is that enough time has been lost. The French have been extremely sensitive to this line, for Soviet Ambassador Valerian A. Zorin loses no occasion to remind them that preparations must begin now for the ESC if it is to be held next year. That is why France was the first of the allies to rally to it as soon as the terms of the Berlin accord were known.

The French move did not go down well with all the allies, who wanted to wait at least until the two Germanys had worked out the details under the French flag, even though the two Germanys will now agree, and that the Big Four agreement was the ball game.

Which brings Europe to the eve of the ESC, a complicated, multifaceted affair which never has appealed to the United States, but which there is no way out of. The Europeans, both Western and Eastern, want it, though none of them agree on what it will be.

Russians Very Active

The Soviet Union, since the 24th party congress this spring, has been extremely active diplomatically. Party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev will visit both Belgrade and Paris in coming weeks, Premier Alexei N. Kosygin will visit Algeria next month and President Nikolai V. Podgorniy will visit Hanoi in October, in addition to coming to Paris with Mr. Brezhnev.

What's more, the Russians have shifted some gears. Compromises are being found in the SALT talks and at the Geneva disarmament conference. Berlin is settled. Russians and Americans have been seeing each other quietly in both Moscow and Washington on mutual and balanced force reductions (MBFR), which Mr. Brezhnev only warned to this year. Contacts of all sorts go on, with the Russians even interested in seeing the Israelis, and wondering about if the Israelis are seeing the Chinese. Even so, the Russians have put on a new face and one runs into them now in various places where in the past the only Russian faces to be seen were those of the White Russian waiters.

The message that is heard from

all sides is one simple: be believed. The Soviet Union has no quarrel with what's East and West and what better to perpetuate it in a where all the loose ends War II can be tied up? is done, the Soviet Union concentrate on its the concerns, China, economic opment and increase prestige where it is ne-Mediterranean and the countries, for example.

Soviet Expecta

The Soviet Union will the ESC expecting to of it with a permanent Europe. East Germany come a real nation on West Berlin must re-so-called satellite na have their Socialist cepted by all; the O line will be recognized be problems, to be sur in Yugoslavia and Ce-Romania see in the ESC to have their national confirmed, but Brezhnev working on these prob will continue to do a grade this month.

The real problems for sians will come from For committed to the allies are, it does not if they are committed to sians' conception of the French, cautious Moscov, have said this should not be simply a tion of the status pa thing grander, moving into new areas of in-terpenetration of the ideas and removal of both tangible and in-France any moral wa of view the Berlin wa to be discussed, for be perpetuated.

The Russians are aw dangers and it is one of sons for the increase between them and W But they are thinking as Mr. Brezhnev did, save a tentative goal spring to MBFR talks at refusing them. Fera mutual and balanced ducies seem to be an price Moscow was will for a successful ESC. the Russians are saying economic reasons the Union has as much c cutting back force Europe) as does the States.

The two sides are al causing it and the Uni will report to NATO on tacks next month. The don't seem to be an advanced studies on M pared, and have left sion they want the M to be either included in the ESC.

The MBFR matter al created problems for the ministries of even the dependent allied na how are the Europeans if Washington, and M agree on force reduc the German Bundeswe relatively more impor new scheme, and French talks to that? W and Britain pool the forces, and how will that?

One can only rejoice improvement has been Berlin and that even if off from Western Eu unfortunate city will be a key role in deter future.

The International Tribune welcomes letters. Short letters, better chance of being listed. All letters, for consideration for 50 cents. Anonymous letters not be considered for tion. Writers may sign their letters by initials, but will be given to the signed and bearing the complete address.

Letters

World War I Pilots

I was saddened to read in yesterday's edition (Aug. 25) of the death of honorary Col. Clarence Glover. I know he would have been the first to want to have corrected a mistake in his obituary. Perhaps to some a relatively minor point, but to a World War I pilot like Glover, it represents a rather large reputational error. For the record, there were 180 Americans who served at the front in French squadrons, and who wore French uniforms. Glover was of this number; served with Escadrille Spa 78 from July 1, 1918, until the Armistice, reaching a final rank of sergeant.

He was proud of his in the Lafayette Flying at no time did he ever a member of Escadrille the famed Lafayette Of the 38 Americans in that legendary out are but two still alive. H. Dolan Jr. and Henry B. Dolan, both retired and living in Los Angeles. To an aviation histo error is about the equig some newspaper rep years' time that Collins ally on the moon with and Aldrin. Believe me, what Glover achieved was more than enough.

C. F. Puengiro, Spain.

Art Along the Merseyside

By Bernard Weinraub

LIVERPOOL, England (UPI)—Along the Merseyside docks, children and teenagers begin toward "the Blackie" at

I'd do without the I just don't know," said her, walking along rain-soaked Great George Street with four children. "When I was up I was worried about Well, maybe they look like, but I have no work at all."

The multi-racial low-income area, the Blackie, the nickname of the former Communist church—has emerged as the most active community arts projects in the area and one of the most widely discussed projects in the area.

Three years ago by an

London choreographer, Harpe, and his wife,

Wendy, the Great George Project has received its first government grant this year, totaling \$4,200.

The project, set near the docks and beside the city's Chinese quarter, is largely supported by a \$10,000-a-year grant from the Peter Moores Charitable Trust, named after a wealthy Liverpool family.

"We have no messianic intentions here, and it would be arrogant of me to think that we could genuinely help the people here with most of their problems," said Mr. Harpe, a bearded 35-year-old dancer and director with a degree in English from Cambridge. "What we can do is plan activities that people enjoy, activities that can affect how people live their lives."

8 Staff Members

"Besides, painting and drama and all forms of art suffer when only a certain part of the population is reached," Mr. Harpe said as he walked along a cluttered balcony that overlooks a stage, once a puppet, where rock shows are held.

The project's eight staff members, including actors, artists and dancers—earn only \$21 a week and live either in the old church or in a large apartment in downtown Liverpool. To the children and parents who swarm into the building daily, they are known as "the students."

Activities at the free project are a deliberate jumble that seeks to bridge all cultures. There are "encounter workshops" and films such as "Goddess Versus the Thing." There are rock bands on Sunday nights and bingo Thursday nights, and each afternoon children surge into a "runaround and shout" room cluttered with cargo nets, barrels, beer crates and rope swings.

The project's street theater group for the Merseyside area

Before the show begins, children amuse themselves outside "the Blackie."

Neil Lobbert, NYT.



offers giant scaffolds of space-ships and dinosaurs for youngsters to climb over as well as a program in which pictures of trees and flowers are displayed in the center of Merseyside. During the next few weeks several large blocks of ice will be put on city streets.

"We're not being self-indulgent," said Howard Steel, a 22-year-old librarian who is in charge of the project. "Basically we're trying to broaden people's

awareness of what's around them. Suddenly placing a block of ice on a street intensifies their perceptions, it'll jolt their sense of environment."

When the project opened three years ago, the neighborhood resisted angrily.

"There were violent objections, kids throwing bricks through windows and nasty fistfights, with some people ending up in hospitals," Jym McRitchie, 24, a project official, related. "They said

we were intruders, long-haired hippies. It's changed now."

Although some Merseyside residents still look with disdain at the project, open hostility has clearly ceased. "The students understand the kids," said Mrs. Eileen Lally, watching her four small children play at the project. "and it's a blessing for the mums."

Nearby, Les Davidoff, 24, a London teacher working at the project this summer, led a blind-

folded child through an obstacle course of truck tires and nets. Other project employees followed with other children.

"This is basically a trust game," Mr. Davidoff explained. "They hold on to you. They develop a bond and this is what's needed. The kids here are poor, very poor, and they're tough. Their language is tough and their actions are tough. Fighting is important. They don't trust people."

"It's not easy to build up trust," he added, "but it can and does happen."

San Sebastian City Council Buys Palace

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—The City Council has decided to buy the Royal Miramar Palace, which overlooks the bay of San Sebastian, for 1.02 million pesetas (\$147,600) to keep it from falling into the hands of property developers.

The decision was taken at a meeting here Monday night despite objections from two councilors who said the price was too high.

Property developers were reported to have offered 300 million pesetas (\$43 million) for the palace and its surrounding gardens and parkland.

The palace was built in the 19th century by Queen Regent Maria Christina so that her four-year-old son Alfonso XIII, later to become King Alfonso XIII, could have his health improved by the sea breezes.

It was put up for sale by Don Juan de Borbon, head of Spain's royal family who lives in exile in Portugal, on the grounds that he could not afford its upkeep. He offered the city authorities an option on its purchase.

PASTA and MOMA

Protesting against projected cutbacks in staff and programs at the Museum of Modern Art, New York are members of the Professional and Administrative Staff Association (PASTA) at the museum.

Strikers picketed a museum depot Tuesday and successfully thwarted the delivery of about 25 American paintings, just back from Moscow where they had been on exhibition at the ambassador's quarters for a year and a half. Truckmen making the delivery refused to cross the picket lines, and the paintings were taken to another depot for storage.

Negotiations between about 200 employees and the museum resumed the first of the week, after PASTA had lodged charges of bargaining in bad faith with the National Labor Relations Board. An operating deficit of \$1.35 million this fiscal year started the museum on a course of retrenchment.

Museum attendance during the strike has been comparable to that during the same period last year.



United Press International.

Swedish Sour Herring: Love It or Leave It

Jan Sjöby, a Swede, has by his own admission eaten surströmming twice, once in 1941 and again in 1959.

By Jan Sjöby
ULVON, Sweden (UPI)—You love it or you loathe it. There is no in-between.

Surströmming—sour herring, literally—is the gastronomic specialty of this island, some 20 miles south of the city of Örnsköldsvik on the Swedish Bothnian Sea coast. It is made from salted Baltic herring, a dwarfed subspecies of *Clupea harengus*, which has been allowed to ferment in barrels under the mild sub-boreal summer sun. The fermented fish (rotten fish, as the loathers would put it) emits a very pungent odor (stinks, according to the non-addicts).

About a million Swedes, most of them living in or hailing from the "North Country" north of the Dal River, love it. Some seven million Swedes with their origins south of the river wouldn't touch the stuff with a bargepole. Feelings run high in the oblong kingdom in the month of September, the traditional surströmming month.

Sour herring, according to tradition, originated in the mid-1500s when King Gustav Vasa slapped a heavy tax on the salt trade. Fishermen along the coasts were forced to cut down on salt when preserving their catches for the winter. On Ulvön, the fish started to ferment and smelt, but one brave (or very hungry?) fisherman decided to taste it anyway. He found it not only good but delicious. A unique tradition in fish processing was born.

Just Right
"Everything has to be just right," explains Fridolf Nordqvist, uncrowned "King of Ulvön" and nationally recognized specialist on the production and consumption of sour herring. "They've tried to imitate our processes down south and up north. But it wouldn't work. Down south the summer days were too short, up north too long. Around here, on the 63d parallel, they are just right."

The herring are caught in May and they must be absolutely fresh out of the sea when slipped into a brine with a salinity of 24 percent. The fish absorb some 10 to 12 percent of the salt in the first 40 hours and they are left until the salinity in the brine is down to 10 percent, around mid-July. By then they are test-smelled and tasted and, if found good, sealed in circular tin cans.

By royal decree, no can may be sold over counter until the third Friday of August. The fermentation processes continue inside the cans and by September—the traditional month for mad surströmming parties—a can may have taken on the shape of a balloon.

The cans are opened with care bordering on reverence. An evil smell fills the kitchen, penetrates into the rest of the apartment and into neighboring apartments. "You can eliminate 90 percent of the smell by rinsing the herring in carbonated water," explains Mr. Nordqvist. "But no real aficionado would stoop that low. The olfactory sensations are just as exciting as the gustatory, once you get used to them."

No Aquavit
Contrary to popular belief, a real sour herring eater doesn't drown his fish and herring senses in oceans of aquavit. "You may have a tiny one before the feast," says Mr. Nordqvist. "But once the can is open you stick to milk or weak beer. Your tastebuds mustn't be dulled by alcohol when consuming a delicacy like surströmming."

Recommended with the fermented fish are North Country specialties like newly harvested "almond potatoes"—a type of potato that thrives in the sandy soil of the region—and mountains of turnbrot, paper-thin sheets of barley bread, vaguely resembling a Mexican tortilla in shape and taste.

A variety is the stuff the etymology is uncertain but the word is normally used in Swedish to denote a breeding bull. A stut consists of buttered turnbrot loaded heavily with potato slices, chopped chives, brine from the can and a fillet or two of herring, all topped by a slice of tomato. An alternative is the "small sandwich": a turnbrot double-decker with mashed potatoes and a herring fillet or two.

There is hardly any export of surströmming—a little goes to Norway and a little to Finland. The total figures don't amount to more than 1,000 cans.

Hollywood Film Festival

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Hollywood will open its first film festival Nov. 4, organizers announced. About 34 U.S. and foreign films, both new productions and classics, will be shown at Grauman's Chinese Theater during the 11-day festival. The organizers, which include representatives of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, said no prizes would be awarded.

At one time though, Hollywood, interested in everything outlandish, ordered a consignment of sour herring. A can in the shipment was opened in the U.S. customs and the lot was immediately dumped in the sea, outside the Ambrose Light.

"The Americans wanted the stuff just the same," reminisces Mr. Nordqvist. "We managed to talk Swedish American Line passengers into carrying it through customs for us, in the early '30s. In Sweden, a can of sour herring may be obtained for \$1 or less. But the addiction is spreading southward and food writers have been envisioning the day when surströmming becomes a delicacy in a class with Iranian caviar and commanding the same price."

"We don't worry about export," says Mr. Nordqvist. "We eat all we can turn out and we'd eat more if we could turn out more. We told the American ambassador back in the early thirties that he could keep his chewing gum and we'd keep our surströmming."

The owners have turned the decision over to opera-gene. Patrons are being asked to fill in a form stating their choice.

Three years ago the company changed its name from the original Sadler's Wells Opera House at Islington, north London, to the Coliseum, a former variety theater in London's theater district.

But the change caused confusion, especially among tourists, who frequently arrived at Islington to find they were miles from where the opera was being staged.

The company took its name from a 17th-century building surveyor who discovered a therapeutic well on the Islington site. "The Wells" became fashionable and a theater was later erected. Rebuilt in 1931, it is now used only by visiting ballet and opera companies.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1971

BL 51

Off. Chief
J. A. Turner
S. 200

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S. 200

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la. Turner
S. 200

American Stock Exchange Trading

- 1971 - Stocks and Bonds							- 1971 - Stocks and Bonds							- 1971 - Stocks and Bonds									
High	Low	Div. in \$	Sts.	1000s.	First	High Low Last	Net	High	Low	Div. in \$	Sts.	1000s.	First	High Low Last	Net	High	Low	Div. in \$	Sts.	1000s.	First	High Low Last	Net
6	34	Abrdn P .12	1	416	29	416	416 + 1/2	371 1/2	30	Berv Cpt .09	41	311 1/2	311 1/2	311 1/2	311 1/2	145 1/2	81 1/2	Cook Ind .3	61	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
4	26	Acon Hamil	3	296	29	296	296 + 1/2	174 1/2	60	Beth Cn	30	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	145 1/2	81 1/2	Cook Ind .3	61	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
4	26	Acon Hamil	3	296	29	296	296 + 1/2	174 1/2	60	Beth Cn	30	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	145 1/2	81 1/2	Cook Ind .3	61	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
24 1/2	15	Action Ind	12	14	16	14	16 + 1/2	34 1/2	17 1/2	Big Bear 1.28	7	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	24 1/2	15	Action Ind	12	14	16	14	16
12 1/2	11	Adm Serv	1	11	11	11	11 + 1/2	22 1/2	17	Biochem	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	24 1/2	15	Action Ind	12	14	16	14	16
18 1/2	5 1/2	Admiral Intl	4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/2	22 1/2	17	Biochem	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	24 1/2	15	Action Ind	12	14	16	14	16
12 1/2	5 1/2	AEG Pilot P	4	47	50	50	50 + 1/2	6 1/2	4	Blondel wr	17	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	24 1/2	15	Action Ind	12	14	16	14	16
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12 1/2	5 1/2	AEG Pilot P	4	47	50	50	50 + 1/2	6 1/2	4	Blondel wr	17	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	24 1/2	15	Action Ind	12	14	16	14	16
12 1/2	5 1/2	AEG Pilot P	4	47																			

Tokyo Exchange

[illegible]

Share 0.50
Archer-Daniels-Midland

All of these Securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.


\$75,000,000

Public Service Electric and Gas Company

1997

3/4% Debenture Bonds due 1996

Due August 15, 1996


PSEG

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
Incorporated

Inc. The First Boston Corporation Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

man Brothers
Incorporated

Salomon Brothers

duPont Glass Emission

Eastern Bell Telephone

Incorporated
Goldman Sachs

Co.	Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes	Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Co.	Loeb, Rhoades & Co.	Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis
Securities Corporation	Wertheim & Co.	White, Weld & Co.
E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.	Reynolds & Co.	Shearson, Hammill & Co.
A. G. Becker & Co.	Alex. Brown & Sons	CBWL-Hayden, Stone Inc.
Dominick & Dominick,	Equitable Securities, Morton & Co.	Hollander & Co.

<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.	F. S. Moseley & Co.	R. W. Pressprich & Co.
<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>
Shields & Company	F. S. Smithers & Co., Inc.	Spencer Trask & Co.
<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>
R. L. Day	G. H. Walker & Co.	Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc.
	<small>Incorporated</small>	

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible]

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

Sept. 1, '71
do not assert value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed.
The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them.
Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the

[illegible]

Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP)		Closing prices on Sept. 1, 1971		Bid Ask	
—The following quotations—		Bid	Ask	Equit	8.65 9.40
—The following quotations—		Bid	Ask	Equit	8.65 9.40

[illegible]

Toronto

Closing prices
High Low Last Ch'ge

DISTURALS		77%		7%		87%	
1576	Abthbr	560	77%	57	7%	87%	87%
1577	Abthbr	560	77%	57	7%	87%	87%
1615	Abthbr	560	77%	57	7%	87%	87%
1616	Abthbr	560	77%	57	7%	87%	87%
1617	Abthbr	560	77%	57	7%	87%	87%
1618	Abthbr	560	77%	57	7%	87%	87%
1619	Abthbr	560	77%	57	7%	87%	87%
1620	Abthbr	560	77%	57	7%	87%	87%
1621	Abthbr	560	77%	57	7%	87%	87%
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Stocks

Sept. 1, 1971		High	Low	Last Ch'ge
1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
3	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
4	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
5	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
6	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
7	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
8	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
9	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
10	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
11	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
12	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
13	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
14	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
15	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
16	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
17	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
18	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
19	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
20	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
21	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
22	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
23	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
24	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
25	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
26	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
27	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
28	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
29	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
30	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
31	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

[illegible]

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices
in local currency)

[illegible]

European Gold Markets

	Open	Close	Change
London	40.70	41.10	+ 0.4

Zurich			40.85	41.50	+ 0.65
Paris (12 1/2 kilo)			41.44	41.10	+ 0.34
U.S. dollars per ounce.					
Foreign Stock Indexes					
		Today	Prev.	High	Low
		1971			
Amssterdam		112.1	112.5	115.0	115.1
Brussels		101.85	102.24	106.74	85.10
Frankfurt		133.64	134.29	144.14	119.49
London		419.0	411.8	419.2	395.3
London 500		225.16	155.79	177.57	135.40
Milan		47.36	47.47	50.09	47.30
Paris		91.8	97.0	104.8	86.8
Sydney		451.87	469.71	515.51	449.89
Tokyo (n.l.)		179.13	178.49	209.00	165.00
Tokyo (o.t.)		2349.01	2387.06	2749.98	1891.74
Zurich (n.l.)		351.2	351.3	351.1	307.9
(n) new; (o) old					
Eurodollars					
	Sep. 1, 1971				
	\$id.	%			Change Bid.
7 Day Fix ...	10 1/2	1 1/2			+ 1 1/2
One Month	10	1 1/2			- 1 1/2
3 Months	8 3/4	8 3/4			+ 1 1/2
One Year	8 1/4	8 1/2			+ 1 1/2

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2033 ZURICH SWITZERLAND	
Kindly note our	
new telephone number:	
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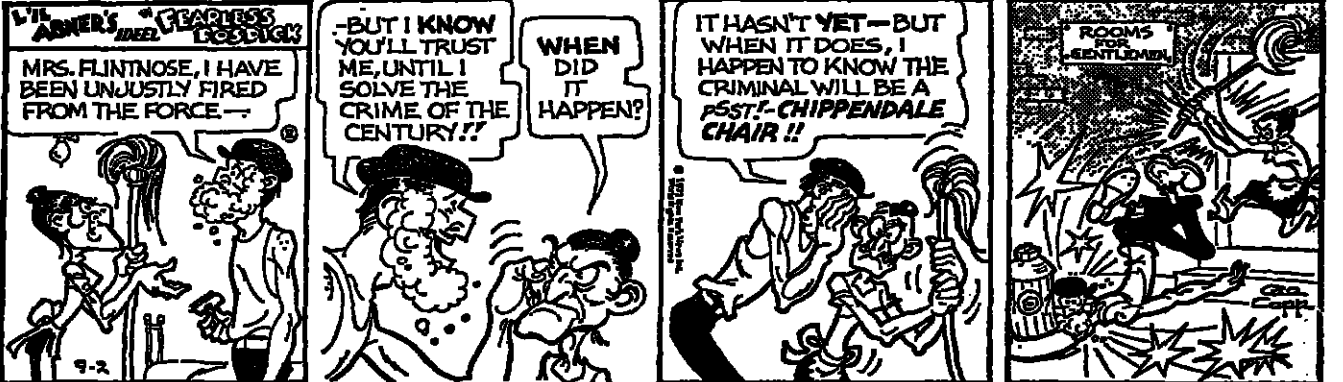
PEANUTS



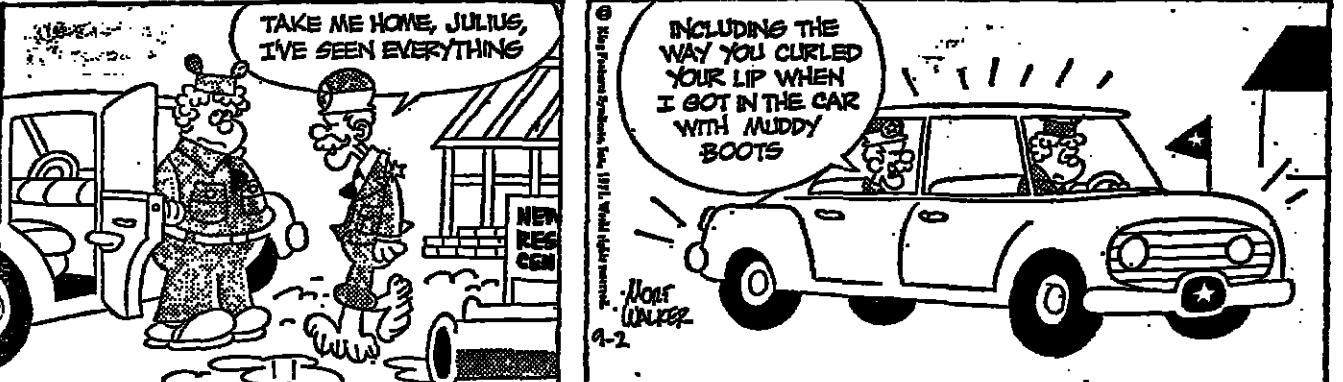
R.C.



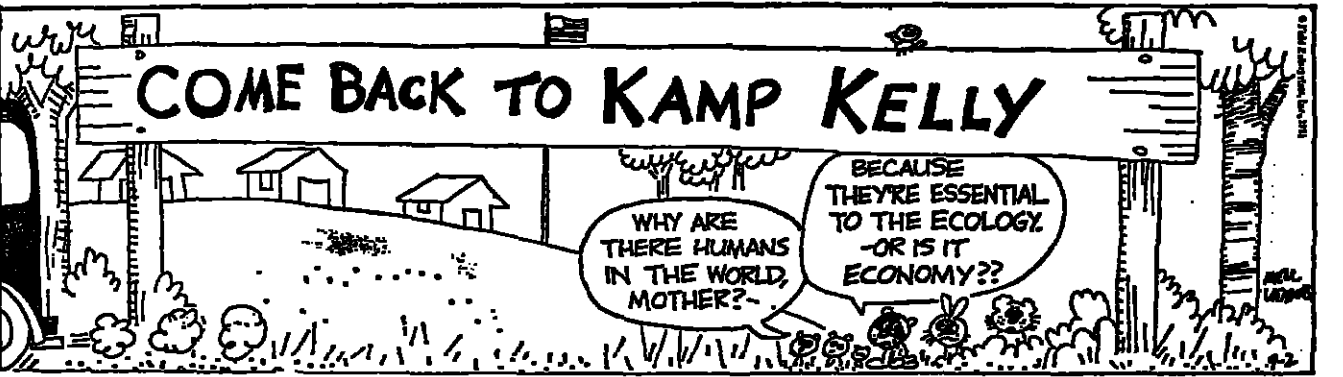
FILABNER



BEETLEBAILEY



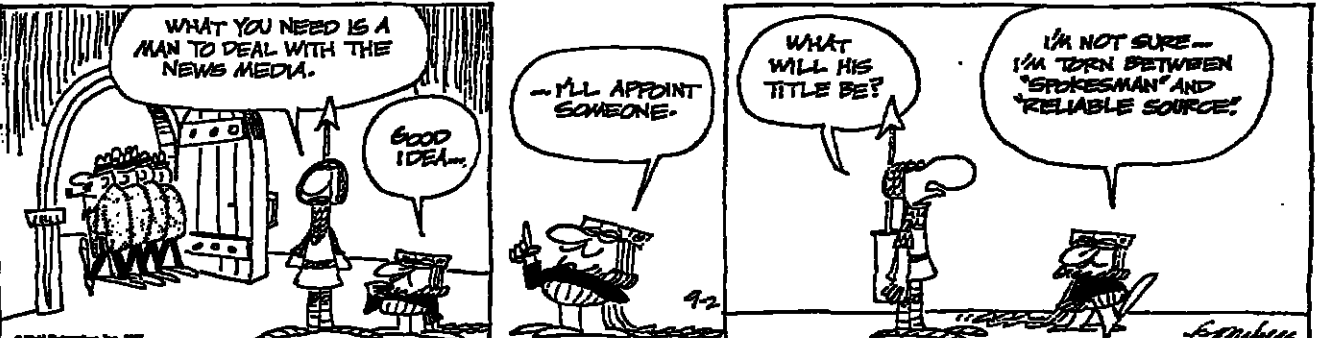
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BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The North-South partnership was content to play three hearts on the border-line game values shown in the diagram. When South opened one heart and West overcalled one spade, North made a slightly eccentric jump to four hearts.

North knew on the precision system that his partner held at least five hearts and 11-15 points, so there were no slam prospects and the hand did not seem well-suited to no-trump play in spite of the double spade guard.

It can be seen that three no-trump by North would probably have failed after the lead of the spade nine. The declarer could develop four heart tricks, but would be likely to misguess in clubs in trying for the ninth trick. The four-heart contract proved to depend on the same guess.

South was able to work out that the original club distribution was five on her right and two on her left. Mathematically, this made the odds five to two in favor of guessing. There were two arguments pointing in the opposite direction.

A finesse could mean a two-trick defeat instead of a one-trick defeat, but this was a trivial consideration. Far more important was a psychological point.

East had returned the club ten at the fourth trick with considerable assurance. Holding the club queen, he would not have been so sure that a club shift was wise. Guided by this clue, South finally put up the club king, dropped the queen and won.

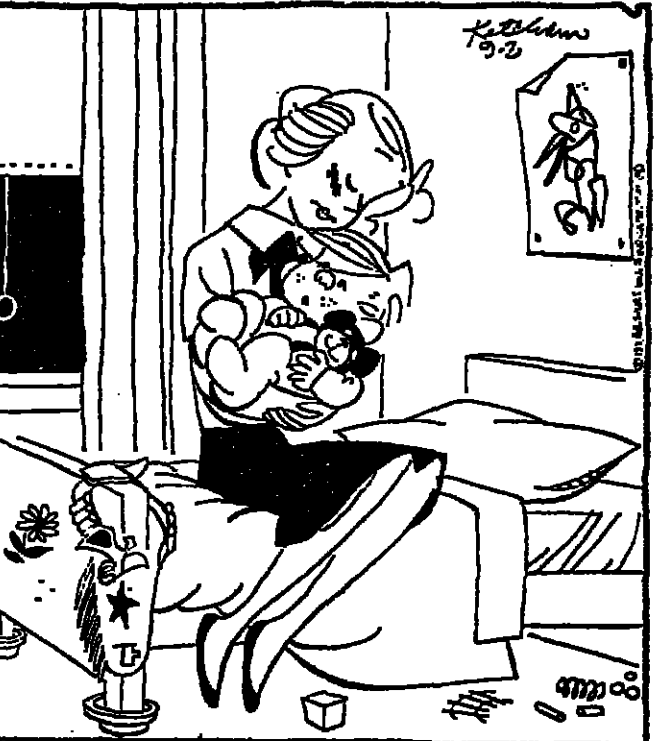
In the post-mortem, it was suggested that a spade lead would have been best for the defense, but East-West quite naturally began with two top diamonds and a diamond ruff. This did not greatly damage South, since it used up East's potential trump trick.

NORTH			
♠AKS2	♥A96	♦AKS2	♣A32
♠QJ1054	♥QK1086	♦QJ86	♣Q7
♠AK532	♥Q104	♦Q7	♣Q7
SOUTH			
♠AKS2	♥A96	♦AKS2	♣A32
♠QJ1054	♥QK1086	♦QJ86	♣Q7
♠AK532	♥Q104	♦Q7	♣Q7

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 1♣ 1♦ 1♥ 1♠ 2♥ 2♠ 3♥ 3♠ 4♥ 4♠ 5♥ 5♠ 6♥ 6♠ 7♥ 7♠

FADE	CHARD	SPED
ORAL	BIADAR	PALE
PLADREWSKI	ISLE	
SLAVIC	EVERETT	
ABYSS	EXAN	
PACIS	LAB	PIAZA
ETRE	DIAGOLE	SOS
RAIL	INDIGOLE	LENO
ALP	ATTITUDE	HEMO
LETUP	SIT	WORST
OPAL	SYRIA	
INGENUE	IGNACE	
NORR	COMPOSITOR	
GLAD	INERT	MEAR
ELMS	AISSIS	GELS

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YANDS	VILIC	DAYDEL	WURPAD
YANDS	VILIC	DAYDEL	WURPAD
YANDS	VILIC	DAYDEL	WURPAD
YANDS	VILIC	DAYDEL	WURPAD



Yesterday's Jumble: TASTY RHYME ISLAND PEOPLE Answer: These are sometimes burst into when things go wrong—TEARS

BOOKS

REVOLUTION THROUGH PEACE

By Dom Hélder Câmara. Translated from the Portuguese by Amparo McLean. Harper & Row, 149 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Walter Arnold

IN Brazil a child dies every 42 seconds; 85 die every hour; 2,040 children die every day. Yet the United States spends less than 1 percent, the minimum requested by the United Nations, of its gross national product to diminish this rate of dying in aid to all of the Third World nations, including Brazil. At the same time, largely because of the miserable prices imposed on raw materials imported from countries like Brazil, the capital we gain from them is about twice the capital we invest. No wonder we still call Brazil a Good Neighbor.

Money, Léon Bloy said, is the blood of the poor. And as Dom Hélder Câmara, the archbishop of Olinda and Recife in the desperately underdeveloped northeast of Brazil, says in one burning phrase among many in this book, "It isn't easy to be rich and go on being human." He is talking about nations, not just individuals; it is characteristic of him that he is equally concerned to see the humanization of the subhuman men made so by poverty and misery and that of the superhuman men distorted by money and luxury. He frequently cites in these pages Pope Paul's great and greatly ignored encyclical, "Populorum Progressio," to the effect that there is no absolute right to private property and that no one has the right to reserve for his exclusive use more than he needs, while others lack the necessities of life. What is imperative, Dom Hélder insists, is justice from the rich nations, not simply aid or charity.

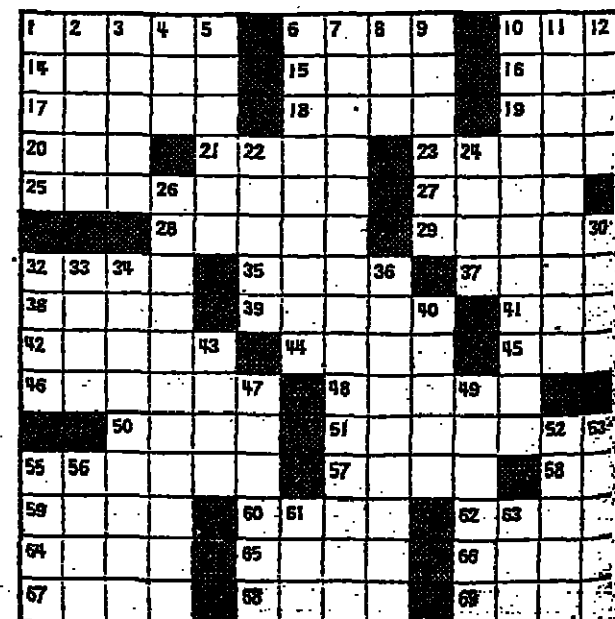
Though his many high enemies in Latin America call him "Fidel Castro in a cassock" and "the Red Bishop of Recife," Dom Hélder is not a Marxist. He does believe that Marxism contains a humanism at its core and that a Christian can honor and work with that. He certainly condemns "the bugaboo of Communism" in pursuit of which the United States has tried to justify its insane warfare state. And for this, as well as for denouncing neocolonialism and slavery within Latin America and publicly rebuking the murders and tortures perpetrated by the generals' regimes in Brazil, he has been branded "subversive" by the caesars and their minions. One of his assistants in the Movement for Action, Justice, and Peace which he founded was murdered, and an attempt was to have been made on Dom Hélder's own life, but the would-be assassin came to him and told him he could not do it because the bishop had done so much for the people. Dom Hélder was in fact nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize. "Revolution Through Peace," an exact description of Dom Hélder's vision, is the most substantial gathering in English of the speeches, sermons, lectures and colloquies of this galvanic little man. The themes range from "Evangelism and Human-

A New York edition Arnold teaches at Fordham in Lincoln Co. wrote this critique for the New York Times Book Review.

CROSSWORD

By Wil

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| ACROSS | 45 "One giant for mankind" | 7 Play dirty |
| 1 Rogue | 46 Hot dog | 8 Epoch |
| 6 Persian tiger | 48 Midwest port | 9 Take on a |
| 10 Weather report | 50 Historic vessel | 10 De Mille |
| 14 Premise in logic | 51 Blown up, as a photo | 11 Locket pit |
| 15 Land of Tara | 55 Doyle's doctor | 12 Leave out |
| 16 Shirt material | 57 Indiana's Birch | 13 Rocking |
| 17 Like an egg | 58 Bullfight sound | 24 — cont. |
| 18 Egyptian deity | 59 Throw the lead, at bridge | 26 Where Ka |
| 19 Geraint's wife | 60 Buddhist mountain | 30 Exile seen |
| 20 Cheesecake | 62 Memento | 31 Railroad m. |
| 21 Fallow, for instance | 64 Famous middle name | 32 Swerve |
| 23 Goad | 65 Jr. in Paris | 33 Vima of f. |
| 25 Stevenson's island | 66 One of the Muses | 34 All ears |
| 27 Hurdy-gurdy | 67 Enthusiastic | 36 Veal cook style |
| 28 Savage | 68 Cloth, for one | 40 Having sp. |
| 29 Jubilant | 69 Forty | 43 Western c. |
| 32 Lava | | 47 Decamped |
| 35 Monad | | 49 Drive, in E |
| 37 Latin eyes | | 52 Biblical c. |
| 38 Acquaintances | | 53 Upper cru |
| 39 1930 Nobelist in literature | | 54 Theatrical scenery |
| 41 City: Lat. | | 55 Kind of po |
| 42 Common Spanish infinitive | | 56 Auto part |
| 44 W. W. II battle site | | 61 Mama |
| | | 63 Son of Ga |



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